

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow;  
moderate north winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 86; lowest, 66.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

## GERMANS CAPTURE 15,000 MEN AND 11 TOWNS; OUTNUMBER ALLIES 10 TO 1 ON AISNE FRONT; U.S. TROOPS TAKE VILLAGE AND 200 OF ENEMY

### KITCHIN SEES TAX BILL PLOT BY PUBLISHERS

Charges New Measure Was  
Instigated to Change  
Postal Rates.

### TIEUP IS PROPHESED

Leader Says Press Lobby In-  
fluenced Some Man in Mc-  
Adoo's Confidence.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Alleging that a "publishers' lobby" largely is responsible for a revenue bill at this session of Congress and intends to tie up the forthcoming measure in conference so that the Administration finally will agree to a modification of the second class postal rate provisions of the present law, Representative Kitchen, the Democratic floor leader, delivered an impassioned speech in the House yesterday.

It was Mr. Kitchen's final protest against the Administration mandate for a revenue bill. To-morrow he will call the Ways and Means Committee together for informal discussion of the new tax bill.

Mr. Kitchen said he did not charge that the Secretary of the Treasury or any other high official was directly influenced by the "newspaper agitation" for a revenue bill, but that the "lobby" had influenced some one in whom the Secretary of the Treasury had confidence.

"I know their game," shouted Representative Kitchen, amid applause which came principally from the Democratic side. Mr. Kitchen added that if he is made one of the conferees on the revenue bill—as he undoubtedly will be—he would stand out to the end against a change in the postal rates.

The "game" of the publishers, according to Mr. Kitchen, is to get an amendment to the postal laws in the Senate, tie up the bill in conference and finally win out because the President and Secretary McAdoo probably will refuse to have the revenue bill longer postponed by reason of the postal row.

Influence Is Charged.  
"I do not think," Mr. Kitchen explained, "that Secretary McAdoo thought about the press, the newspapers and magazines one way or the other. However, I do believe that away back, hidden somewhere, unseen by most of us, there was an influence of one of the shrewdest and most powerful lobbies that ever infested the corridors of the Capitol or the lobbies of the hotels here, which made itself felt with some in whose judgment the Secretary of the Treasury had great faith."

"I know that such a lobby has been maintained here by the big publishers. Its committee has had interviews with me. It was determined by the publishers in the first session that the session should not close until they had a chance to put to a vote in Congress either the question of a repeal or a modification of a suspension of the operation of the postal rates provision of the existing law."

Representative Kitchen expressed himself as still unconvinced as to the necessity of a revenue bill at this session.

However, he said the President as commander in chief had spoken and Congress must obey. Because of the question of a repeal or a modification of the operation of the postal rates provision of the existing law, the Democratic floor leader explained at length the reason for his earlier promises to Democrats and Republicans alike that there would be no revenue bill at this session and the non-partisan plans made for adjournment by July 1. He expressed regret that the Treasury most unexpectedly changed front and that Congress first heard of this change through the medium of the press.

### Kitchen First Asked for New Bill.

Mr. Kitchen, who spoke by unanimous consent in accordance with permission granted by the House after the President's message yesterday, said in part: "After returning to Washington after the holidays I talked with officials of the Treasury Department, with the Secretary and others, and insisted that a part of this session's programme should be the enactment of a new revenue measure. When Mr. Burleson brought to me the President's programme for the session, finding that it did not include any revenue legislation, I insisted to Mr. Burleson that the President should include as a part of this session's programme a tax measure."

"I insisted upon and talked with the Treasury officials, including Mr. McAdoo, about the necessity of a revenue measure at this session as late as March 15. I thought it would be wiser and better if we were to have tax legislation in the early part of the session so that we could get it behind us and upon the statute books before the hot summer days. Then the people would have sufficient time to understand it, to approve or disapprove. Those favoring would have opportunity to defend before their people their position on it."

"Finding that it was not the policy

### 6,000 Americans, Aged 18 to 41, in England

LONDON, May 28.—There are 6,000 American civilians between the ages of 18 and 41 years resident in England, according to a statement made in the House of Commons to-day by A. Cecil Beck, Parliamentary Secretary for National Service.

The statement was made in reply to a question as to how many men, subjects or citizens of allied countries, of military age, were resident here, and whether it was proposed by convention, legislation or otherwise, to make these men eligible for military service.

### U. S. HAS CLUE TO PROFITEERS

Corporation Income and Ex-  
cess Profit Returns Will  
Be Utilized.

### LEGAL LOOPHOLE FOUND

Underwood-Simmons Tariff  
Act Gives McAdoo Power-  
ful Weapon.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Corporation income and excess profits tax returns now being received by the Treasury Department may be utilized by the Government to check the war profiteering which has been held up to public scorn by President Wilson.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in his official capacity, and in the public interest has every right to canvass these returns individually or in the aggregate, according to official interpretation of the law and regulations.

It has been intimated in Washington recently that some of them will show astonishing results of operation. There is just one apparent method in which they can be used, however, and this is in the levying of the new taxes by Congress. Secretary McAdoo can and undoubtedly will use the returns now at hand as a basis for suggestions to Congress on the various tax items.

Hard to Reach Individuals.  
Individual cases will be hard to reach through tax levy, but it is believed that various industrial or business groups will run parallel. Whenever this is the case, it will be easy to reach inordinate profits and turn them back to the Government through a special tax.

It is the popular belief that tax returns are strictly confidential and a heavy penalty is provided for disclosing any information regarding them. This is true with respect to all individual tax returns. No officer of the treasury except those who must handle such returns are even permitted to see them, and a penalty of a \$1,000 fine with imprisonment and instant dismissal is provided for any Government official or employee who discloses any information regarding their return.

This does not apply, however, to corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company returns. Under the provisions of the Underwood-Simmons tariff act, President Wilson issued an executive order providing:

"That all such returns shall be open to inspection only upon the order of the President, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President."

Former Law Comes in Handy.  
These regulations were promulgated and approved in 1914, and have never been changed. The regulation stated that the returns shall be open to inspection of other officers of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the right of inspection of any or all of them at any time. The statistical division of the Internal Revenue Bureau is now at work upon them to develop fully for official use the returns of the existing tax laws.

The Secretary may examine and learn the profits of any organization or group of organizations to ferret out and check profiteering.

Further than this, the records may be utilized by Congress under proper certification in the framing of any legislation designed to check huge profits from war. It is probable that they will be utilized to the full in this respect as well as a guide for intelligent action in framing the new revenue act.

### PARIS-LONDON AIR MAIL.

First Trip Made in 8 Hours, 10 Minutes.

PARIS, May 28.—Aviators De Vienne and Lorgnat flew from Paris to London and back in a hydroplane service during three hours and ten minutes, carrying mail.

It was the first trip in connection with an aerial postal service between England and France which is being organized.

### GENERAL WOOD MAY HEAD U. S. FORCE IN ITALY

Appointment Would Carry  
Promotion to Rank of Lieu-  
tenant-General.

### HE VISITS PRESIDENT

Closeted 45 Minutes With Wil-  
son—March Earlier at  
White House.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—There are indications to-night that Major-General Leonard Wood, whose detachment from his division about to leave for France created much speculation yesterday, will command the United States force to be sent to the Italian front. This would mean the elevation of Gen. Wood, who is the senior Major-General, to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

First announcement that American forces were to be sent to the Italian front was made by Secretary Baker in his speech in New York Friday night. In that speech after referring to the fact that the American Army was already represented in Italy by a large and important staff of experts who were studying Italian methods of warfare Mr. Baker said:

"But I see, and in the no distant future, American infantry, American machine gun units and American artillery should be shouldering with the Italians on their front line."

### Decision Probably Reached.

The plan of sending Major-General Wood to Italy appears to-night in the light of a solution of the perplexing question of sending him to Italy has been reached. The decision is understood to be in favor of sending him to Italy.

While nothing definite was forthcoming from the War Department as to the disposition which was to be made of his services, it was learned that the plan of sending him to Italy has been reached. The decision is understood to be in favor of sending him to Italy.

President and Secretary Baker, with indications to-night that a decision of considerable moment had been reached. This decision is understood to be in favor of sending him to Italy.

It appears now that the President and Secretary Baker had this plan in mind before the orders detaching Major-General Wood were made known. It is understood the plan to assign him to command the Western Department was only to have been temporary, the War Department not yet having entirely completed its Italian plans.

When Major-General Wood yesterday heard that he might go to the Pacific coast he at once took the matter up with Secretary Baker, and is understood to have reiterated his earnest desire to be in the fighting line. Mr. Baker referred the General to the President and made an appointment for him at 5 o'clock this evening.

The conference between the President and Major-General Wood lasted forty-five minutes. No intimation of its results was forthcoming either at the White House or at the War Department. Major-General Wood upon leaving the White House said:

"All I can say is that whatever orders I get I shall obey them cheerfully."

### March at Cabinet Meeting.

The General went from the White House to the War Department and reported to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. Gen. March previously had accompanied Secretary Baker to the Cabinet meeting which preceded the President's interview with Major-General Wood.

Gen. March remained ten minutes with the President. This was their first meeting. It was thought to have a bearing on the case of Major-General Wood. The sending of Major-General Wood to Italy would accomplish three things. First, it would still criticism that he had been shelved. Again, it would give him an important command where his special qualifications for training men would be seen to best advantage.

Gen. Wood's case, as a result of the developments of yesterday, was a theme of much discussion at the Capitol and throughout official circles to-day, and pending definite announcements from the War Department all kinds of conjectures laid the air to account for his change in orders. These were accentuated by a visit which Gen. Wood paid to the Capitol, where he called upon Senator Warren (Wyo.), father-in-law of Gen. Pershing.

The reason for this was not made clear, but it gave rise to a rumor at once that Gen. Pershing for some reason had objected to Gen. Wood being sent to France. Senator Warren, while declining to explain the occasion of Gen. Wood's call, said:

"Gen. Wood expressed himself as a soldier and ready to obey as a soldier should. I told him that I too had been and still was a soldier and understood how a soldier must keep his counsel."

Your fund is an enterprise which is a real help to the army and I wish to thank you in behalf of the men in this detachment and to assure your contributors that their kindness is appreciated."

### McAdoo Faces Strike; Raise Called Too Small

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 28.—Between 300 and 400 Southern Railway shop men struck here to-day as a protest against the size of the wage increase just granted to railroad workers by Director-General McAdoo.

It was said to be the first suspension of work since the railroads were taken over by the Government.

### SEVERE LOSSES ARE INFLICTED BY AMERICANS

Gen. Pershing Reports His  
Casualties as Small on  
Picardy Front.

### BREAKS DOWN ATTACKS

Successes of U. S. Airmen In-  
clude Downing Biplane in  
Two Minute Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—American troops in Picardy attacked this morning on a front of one and a quarter miles, captured the village of Cantigny, took 200 prisoners and inflicted severe losses in killed and wounded on the enemy, says Gen. Pershing's communique, made public to-night at the War Department. The American casualties were relatively small.

The statement follows:

This morning in Picardy our troops attacked on a front of one and a quarter miles, advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny. We took 200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were relatively small.

Hostile counter attacks broke down under our fire.

In Lorraine and in the Woëvre artillery of both sides continued active. Early in the day our aviators shot down a hostile machine.

### Counter Attacks by Americans.

Another section of Gen. Pershing's communique of yesterday, made public to-day by the War Department, said that an enemy bombardment and a gas attack on American advance positions in Picardy before daylight yesterday were repulsed by counter attacks.

Two places in the American lines were penetrated. An attempted raid accompanied by artillery fire in the Woëvre also was repulsed. There were gas attacks in Lorraine yesterday.

The text of the communique follows: Section B in Picardy before daylight this morning the enemy after a violent bombardment with high explosives and gas, attacked our advance positions in three detachments. In two places he penetrated small portions of our front lines.

Shortly afterward our troops counter attacked, expelled the Germans at all points and occupied part of the German trenches. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and some prisoners were taken. Our casualties were light. In one case an American was taken prisoner, but was rescued by counter attacks and all of his captors were killed. Our troops displayed a fine offensive spirit at all times and have achieved a notable success.

### Raiders Quickly Repulsed.

During the early hours of the morning in the Woëvre a hostile force supported by a violent artillery fire, attempted a raid upon our lines. This force, which was composed of machine gunners and about one hundred men, well equipped, with light machine guns, blew up our wires and attempted to capture portions of our trenches. They were completely repulsed by our infantry and our artillery, leaving one officer and four men dead in our trenches and one wounded prisoner in our hands. Fifteen or twenty dead were observed near our wire and ten stretchers were seen being carried from this point. Here also our losses appear to have been relatively slight.

Yesterday in Lorraine the enemy was unusually active in bombarding our trenches with gas and in patrolling. On one occasion a patrolling party approached our lines with cries of "Kamerad." Our troops repulsed with live fire. One of the hostile detachments was killed and his body secured.

### Americans Attack Cantigny.

By the Associated Press.  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 28.—American troops attacked this morning the village of Cantigny, north-west of Montdidier, attacking all their objectives. The German counter attack was feeble.

The American losses were light, but the Americans captured 145 Germans, including two officers.

Two lone Americans gave the Germans an opportunity to mention the capture of "prisoners" from American regiments in the German official communication to-day.

One of the Americans is missing in Picardy and one in the Lunenburg sector. These are the only men reported missing.

American pursuit monoplane on Monday evening brought down a German biplane in flames east of St. Mihiel in a two minute fight.

The Americans sighted two German patrolling machines and pounced upon them. One German fled, but the American pilots surrounded the other and speedily put an end to his attempts to give battle.

An empty German sausage balloon, which broke its cable in a strong wind this morning, fell near the American headquarters after drifting many miles. The American attack was along a two kilometer front and it seems to have taken the hard hitting Americans just about three-quarters of an hour to complete their conquest, which included that amount of territory as well as the village.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors. See page 8.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### GERMAN MASSES ADVANCE AFTER POISON GAS SHELLS

Enemy Attacks in Old Way in Dense Formation—  
Allied Airmen and French Drumfire Cause Big  
Losses Among the Boches.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the  
London Times.

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LONDON, May 28.—The Germans resumed offensive tactics again to-day in two sections of the western front. In addition to the attack along the line between the Aisne and Soissons and Rheims Hindenburg's forces engaged in a series of spirited actions north of that sector.

It was evident during the night from the intense bombardment that the enemy was developing that he was "boiling up" for an attack. Fresh northeast winds diffused widely over the battlefield the poisonous fumes from gas shells with which he plastered the allied front line trench system.

At half past four o'clock in the morning the attack began, the Germans throwing themselves against the front extending between Voormezele and Loos. Although French divisions were holding the greater portion of this line, which forms a defensive screen for the positions on the chain of hills west of Mount Kemmel, British troops also were engaged on their flank.

The enemy followed familiar tactics, advancing in waves of dense formation. Under successive heavy blows the French were apparently forced to yield a little ground at various points along the line. Later in the morning the Allies, in a dashing counter attack, succeeded in re-establishing most of the line. Details of the final results of the day's fighting are lacking, but at the present time it is believed the Germans still have a footing on the French line on the front about 800 yards south of Dickebusch and still maintain their hold on another short length front in the same region.

There appears to be every reason to believe, however, that the situation is now well in hand. Already more than 100 prisoners have been brought back as a result of the French counter stroke.

The allied airmen, aided by fine, clear weather over the battle front, did splendid work in supporting the infantry, spotting for artillery and attacking massed formations of the enemy.

As the French batteries are maintained at severe rates of fire the enemy must be suffering heavily.

### MOONEY MUST DIE, COURT SAYS

Capital Sentence Pronounced  
Again Upon Labor  
Leader.

### GOVERNOR HOLDS FATE

Executive to Set Aside Ju-  
dicial Decision.

Wilson's Plea May Influence  
Rate Climbs Steadily

Construction at Present Pace  
Would Be 5,000,000  
Tons a Year.

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WASHINGTON, May 28.—More than 100,000 tons of wood and steel ships were launched in the United States in the week ended May 25. This constitutes still another record in American shipbuilding. Eighteen vessels were put into the water, including steel and three wood, with a tonnage of 109,700 tons. It is at a rate of production of 5,000,000 tons a year.

Ten steel vessels were completed during the week and placed in service. They total 63,490 tons. Eight of these vessels were requisitioned fleet steamships and were built under contract for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Both of the contract vessels were built on the west coast.

In all thirty steel ships and twenty-five wooden ships were launched in the first twenty-five days of May. The production rate is showing steady and consistent increase with each week and each month, though many of the shipyards have not yet really got under way.

### CONGRESS PLANS RECESS.

House Committee Will Be Left to  
Draft Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Congressional leaders of both parties agreed late today on a plan for a recess about June 15 after appropriation bills are out of the way until August 1, while the House Ways and Means committee works on the new revenue bill.

Passage of the revenue measure by the House between August 1 and August 15 is contemplated, to be followed by a thirty day recess of the House to await action by the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to-day until next Friday, so that Monday will be Memorial Day speaking engagements in distant cities.

### TED MEREDITH ISN'T A GERMAN PRISONER

Penn's Noted Athlete Still  
Flying Over Boche Lines.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Lieut. James Meredith of the Aviation Corps, United States Army, who was captured by the Germans when flying over their lines in France was not Lieut. James Meredith, known to athletic fame as Ted Meredith. The War Department to-day so notified Ted's sister, Mrs. Albert E. Meredith, of Media, Pa.

The captured aviator is Lieut. James J. Meredith.

The similarity of names led many to believe that the famous University of Pennsylvania runner's usual good fortune had deserted him.

Mrs. Meredith received a letter from the War Department to-day early this month. Meredith is piloting photographers and observers over the German lines.

Soldiers Return to Old Jobs.

LONDON, May 28.—Discussing the problem of demobilization after the war the Minister of Labor, George H. Roberts, said in a speech to-day at Smithwick that 400,000 discharged soldiers had been provided for already. Of these 60 per cent. have returned to their old employments.

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